

# M. VON PLEHVE ASSASSINATED

Russian Minister of the Interior  
Blown Up by an Infernal  
Machine.

WAS DRIVING TO MEET CZAR

Man Who Threw Bomb Arrested  
as He Tries to Escape.

A CONSPIRACY SUSPECTED.

Dead Minister the Most Powerful and  
Most Hated Man in Russia—Practically  
Ruled Empire Through His  
Secret Police—Accused of Complicity  
in the Kishineff Massacres—Life  
Had Been Attempted Before.

St. Petersburg, July 29.—Minister of the Interior von Plehve was assassinated while driving to the Baltic station to visit the czar at the Peterhof palace. A bomb was thrown under his carriage, completely shattering it. M. von Plehve was terribly mangled. The assassin was arrested.

The coachman was killed, and the wounded and maddened horses dashed wildly away with the front wheels of the carriage, the only part of the vehicle remaining intact.

Immediately there ensued a scene of the wildest confusion. Police and gen-



M. VON PLEHVE.

darmes hurried up from every direction, and vast crowds gathered about the spot where the body of the minister lay in the middle of the road.

The roadway was strewn for a hundred yards with the wreckage of the carriage and pieces of the red lining of the minister's overcoat. A few yards from M. von Plehve's body lay the remains of the coachman in a shapeless heap.

The minister's carriage was being followed by secret service men, but by a miracle not one of them was injured.

The force of the explosion was so tremendous that all the windows of a hotel facing the street were blown in, and even some of the large panes of the Warsaw station, a hundred steps away, were shattered. Some of the drosky drivers at the cab stand in front of the station were injured.

According to one account, the bomb was thrown from a window of the Warsaw hotel. Von Plehve's head was torn off. The lower portion was completely shattered, but the upper part was untouched. There were only two conspirators, according to this version, one of whom threw the bomb from the window and then bolted. When captured another bomb is said to have been found in his pocket. The assassin is also said to have been wounded in one eye by a splinter from the wrecked carriage.

## Assassins' Plans Well Laid.

The assassination took place on the Zababnitsky Prospect, a broad thoroughfare leading up to the Warsaw Railway station, whence the road turns sharply to the left toward the Baltic railroad station. The exact spot at which the outrage occurred is just before the bridge spanning the circular canal, on the other side of which both stations are situated.

The bomb was thrown with deadly accuracy, and the assassin was favored by the fact that traffic here is always of the heaviest, owing to the crossing of line of surface cars and the continuous stream of heavy trucks. M. von Plehve was always apprehensive of attempts upon his life, and used to drive as rapidly as possible. His coachman, however, was compelled to go slow at this point. The assassin in laying his plans, evidently foresaw the circumstance, and, while the minister's coachman slowed down, threw the bomb.

The assassin was dressed in the uniform of a Warsaw railroad guard. He is a comparatively young man. When throwing the bomb he shouted, "Long live freedom!" with a little Russian accent. His name has not been ascertained, and the prisoner told the police he had no accomplices. It is established, however, that the assassin is not a Jew as at first reported.

Altogether fourteen outsiders were injured by the explosion.

Captain Tsvetinsky of the guards,

who was driving in a cab, sustained a fracture of the skull. It has been trephined, but the captain is not expected to recover.

The bomb was filled with nails, not bullets as at first believed.

The crime is believed to be the outcome of an international anarchist movement with which Gerschunin, the Russian revolutionary agitator who was arrested at Kiev in June, 1903, was connected.

Gerschunin, it is asserted, was the organizer of the murder of M. Bogolepoff, formerly Russian minister of public instruction, and of M. Siplaguine, who was minister of the interior before M. von Plehve.

The prefect of police notified the czar of the tragedy immediately upon its occurrence. The czar, who was at the Villa Alexandria at Peterhof, was greatly affected by the news, coming, as it did, atop of the bad tidings from the seat of war, fears of international complications and the strain incident upon the hourly expectation of the announcement of the czarina. He almost broke down when he was informed of the minister's murder.

Whatever may have been the motive for the crime, nothing but the utmost indignation and condemnation of the assassin's act is voiced everywhere.

## Body Lies in the Street.

Guarded by police, the body remained in the street until the arrival of the official corresponding with an American coroner, even in the case of the most powerful minister of the empire the law requiring that this formality had to be observed before the body could be removed. After this official had viewed the body it was placed in a carriage, covered by a robe and was driven slowly to a little chapel adjoining the railroad station and then to the late minister's magnificent town residence, adjoining the ministry of the interior. The carriage, surrounded by mounted gendarmes, passed through the crowded streets, the sidewalks being a solid mass of people. Even the cross streets were black with spectators for blocks. Everybody in the city seemed to have suddenly become aware of the tragedy and to have hurried to the scene. As the carriage passed heads were uncovered.

Von Plehve's assassination was followed immediately by the issuance of extra editions of the papers. Although they contained only four lines referring to the tragedy, the newspapers were fairly mobbed by the crowds in the streets, so eager were all for details of the crime. Intense excitement reigned everywhere. Only the assassination of the czar could have created more of a sensation.

## Von Plehve's Career.

Senator von Plehve was appointed minister of the interior April 18, 1902, succeeding M. Siplaguine, who was assassinated April 16, 1902, by a student named Dalschaneff. He had formerly been director of the department of police, which position he practically assumed on his own accord when in charge of the department of political prosecutions, owing to the incompetency of the official who was in charge of the police when Emperor Alexander II. was killed, March 13, 1881. M. Plehve conducted the prosecution of the regicides and afterward reorganized the police.

From that time on the power of M. Plehve increased until it became only second in importance to that of the emperor. Several plots to assassinate the minister have, according to reports, been discovered during the past two years, which period has been marked by strong political rivalry between the interior minister and the former minister of finance, M. Witte, now president of the committee of ministers.

## Spent Lifetime in Official Work.

M. Plehve was not a scholar, but from his youth he had been brought up in official circles, and he slowly but surely pushed himself ahead. Before the emperor called M. Plehve to take the portfolio of minister of the interior he had already spent about forty years in official work, and at the time of his death he was about sixty-six years old. The educated youths of Russia are said to have been bitterly opposed to M. Plehve owing, it has been claimed, to his turning on his own people and to the drastic changes which he inaugurated or advocated. He is said to have regarded the common people as either dangerous criminals to be repressed or as innocents to be ignored. Von Plehve was largely of Polish blood, yet, it is alleged, no man in Russia has so signally himself for severity against the Poles as M. Plehve. He was regarded in many ways as being the power behind the throne and was dreaded on account of his control of the third (secret) section of police and also owing to the fact that he controlled the press of Russia through the censors, who, it has been understood, did M. Plehve's bidding without question.

In May, 1903, M. Plehve was appointed president of the imperial commission appointed to carry out the emperor's reform decrees.

## The Kishineff Massacres.

What part, if any, M. von Plehve actually played in the Kishineff massacres will probably never be known, but his enemies have claimed that he had full knowledge of the events leading thereto through his political friend and agent, Kroushchev, known as the most extreme anti-Semite in Russia and proprietor of the Bessarabets, a newspaper of Kishineff. The latter is said to have prepared the minds of the people of Kishineff for trouble by publishing a series of strongly worded anti-Semitic articles.

The last great public work of Von Plehve, so far as known, was the drafting of the peasant code early this year. This is a scheme for peasant reform, ordered by the emperor in his recent manifesto.

# DISCHARGE STRIKERS

Swift & Co. No Longer Recognize Them as Employees.

INROADS ON THE BEEF TRUST

Two Concerns Said to Be Thinking of Making Terms—Nonunion Negroes Desert—President Donnelly Establishes a Commissariat.

Chicago, July 29.—Following the refusal to enter into more agreements with the striking workmen at the stockyards, one of the big packing concerns has surprised the sympathetic strikers belonging to the allied trades by posting public notices that they are no longer regarded in the light of employees.

The action was taken by Swift & Co., when the following placard was put up:

"All help leaving our employ July 29-28 will be paid in full at our Forty-first street market paymaster's window beginning Thursday, July 28, at 9 a. m."

The appearance of the notice was greeted with angry exclamations from the crowds that soon gathered. The place named for the men to apply for their money is outside the stockyards proper, at Halsted street and Exchange avenue. It was selected as affording the least chance for disorder.

## Packers Expected Tieup.

Shortage in the soap supply, particularly laundry, hotel and the cheaper grades of toilet soap, is one of the possibilities of the strike. In anticipation of such an event the packers operating soap plants have been busy for days moving stocks of soap to warehouses, jobbing houses and to retail shops. The packers were equipped with large stocks, but were afraid a teamsters' strike would prevent its removal.

The preparedness that characterized the packers in meeting the situation is illustrated by the fact that heavy sales were made under a virtual guarantee that a tieup would follow, the trade buying at the advice of the representatives of the packers. In some instances the purchases were conditioned upon such an event.

## Rumor of Peace Terms.

Although representatives of the packing companies declared that no further agreements with their striking employees were desired and that no negotiations with them were contemplated, rumors were persistent that two of the big companies—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger and the Cudahy Packing company—were ready to make terms with the men.

According to President Skinner of the Union Stockyards and Transit company 900 stock handlers have become dissatisfied with the prospects of the strike and returned to work in the yards caring for the live stock.

Excitement was furnished by union sympathizers at the plant of Nelson, Morris & Co. Some one loosened a rail on the track leading to the firm's chief hog house and a car laden with ice was thrown from the track and overturned, blocking all traffic. This scared about forty colored strike breakers and they refused to work longer. The men were all employed in the chill room, and as they had just been brought from Alabama they declared they could not endure the cold work. The upsetting of the car was therefore readily seized upon as a good excuse for quitting. Under a police escort the men were taken down to the Lake Shore tracks, and as no passenger cars were there to receive them Police Inspector Hunt, worried by the menacing attitude of a thousand or more strike sympathizers, rushed the colored men into freight cars for safety. After half an hour's wait a passenger train came along and the men were put aboard.

## Donnelly Establishes Commissariat.

Convinced that it would be unwise to give the strikers cash benefits, yet knowing that they must have assistance, President Donnelly of the butchers' organization has decided to open a commissary department where food of all kinds will be given to the men now out of work. If any one is unable to pay his rent and is in good standing with the union, the commissary department will satisfy the landlord, but the striker will not see the money. Three storehouses will be rented and stocked with all kinds of supplies, all the meat being purchased from the independent packers and butchers.

"We will buy our meat from the independent companies and in large quantities," said President Donnelly, "and will get our flour by the carload. There will be no cash payments of strike benefits. This commissary system is in use elsewhere with great success and will win here."

## Maniac Starts Excitement.

Intense excitement was aroused in the crowded exchange building in the stockyards by an attempt to kill George T. Ward, a member of the commission firm of Alexander Ward & Conover. Ward's appearance, running through the building pursued by a man flourishing a big knife, caused a general exodus. Before the belligerent could accomplish any harm, however, he was overpowered by a policeman.

Rumor spread quickly that an anarchist had been caught in an attempt to destroy the exchange building and an immense crowd gathered. No other weapon than a knife was found in the possession of the prisoner. He is undoubtedly a maniac.

# NOT MAKING DEALS.

Judge Parker Offended by Stories Sent Out From Esopus.

Esopus, N. Y., July 29.—The visit to Esopus of striking figures in Democratic politics, including members of the national committee, officials of Tammany Hall and leaders known throughout the entire country, was a source of gratification to Judge Parker and at the same time some dissatisfaction because of the political gossip resulting from the conference.

A close friend of Judge Parker said that many of the stories of political deals sent out of Esopus were untrue in many particulars and extravagant in others.

This friend said that Judge Parker thinks it undignified for a candidate for the presidency to engage in deals for the control of petty offices and that he has not entered nor will be enter upon such discussions.

That Judge Parker is interested in everything which might affect the elections in New York state is not denied, but he has exhibited the same interest regarding internal affairs of other states.

One of the reports to which Judge Parker's friend refers is that which told of many concessions to Tammany Hall. This report said that the Parker managers had promised Mr. Murphy that Senator McCarron would not be made chairman of the state executive committee, that D. Cady Herick would be the Democratic candidate to succeed Judge Parker in the court of appeals and that John Conway, another of Hill's foes, would be nominated for attorney general.

## Democrats in the Subway.

New York, July 29.—About thirty members of the Democratic national committee were the guests of J. B. McDonald and made a trip through the subway system of this city. Mr. McDonald placed the matter in charge of L. Victor Baughman, member of the committee from Maryland, who assembled the Democrats for the underground ride. The party took lunch at Claremont. Chairman Taggart did not accompany the party as he has been overwhelmed with correspondence since his election.

## Root if He Will Take It.

New York, July 29.—There was considerable talk about Elihu Root for governor around the Fifth Avenue hotel when Republican state leaders who had been summoned by Governor Odell met to discuss the political conditions in the state. "Root, if he can be induced to take it," was the expressed opinion of nearly every man who reported at headquarters. These gentlemen declared that all over the state the sentiment was the same.

Kearsarge's Lieutenant Dies at Trieste. Trieste, Austria, July 29.—Lieutenant James Wilkinson Clement of the United States battleship Kearsarge, who was left here in the hospital when Rear Admiral Barker's squadron sailed, has died of typhoid fever. Lieutenant Clement was appointed to the Naval academy from South Carolina in 1895. He received his commission on Jan. 28, 1901, and served as a midshipman on the cruiser Brooklyn during the Spanish-American war; was with the fleet during the insurrection in the Philippine Islands and had charge of a torpedo boat in that campaign. He also took part in the suppression of the Moro uprising.

## Drawing at Rosebud Begins.

Chamberlain, S. D., July 29.—William McCormick of Lancaster county Pa., was the first name taken from the big wheel in the Rosebud land drawing which began here. The next seventy-five names were those of westerners, four of the lucky ones being women. United States Land Commissioner Richards, with his assistants, Judge Eleazer Wakeley of Omaha and Mr. P. E. Sherman of Sioux Falls, had charge of the drawing.

## President Goes to Washington.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 29.—President Roosevelt, with Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary Loeb and the executive staff has left here for Washington. The president and Mrs. Roosevelt were accompanied by their sons, Theodore, junior, Kermit and Archie, George Roosevelt, a son of Emilio Roosevelt, and Alec Russell as far as Jersey City where the boys were to take a train for St. Louis for a week's visit to the exposition.

## Buttermilk Champion.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 29.—The drinking match for the buttermilk championship of the state has been won by John O'Hara of West Scranton. He defeated William Jones, who had been hailed as champion. It took Jones two and a half minutes to drink eleven glasses, while O'Hara drank eleven in forty-five seconds.

## Empress Dowager Aids Missions.

London, July 29.—The correspondent of the Times at Peking says that the dowager empress has for the first time recognized the medical work of the Protestant missions by subscribing 10,000 taels to the medical college now being erected there by the London mission in co-operation with American missions.

## Died When Pardon Came.

Trenton, N. J., July 29.—George Rogerson, aged twenty, sent to state prison from Hudson county in 1901 for breaking and entering and paroled last Wednesday by the court of pardons, died in the state prison hospital just ten minutes after the document to release him arrived at his bedside.

## New Cotton in Market.

Hartford, Ala., July 29.—The first bale of the new cotton crop has been received here.

Always comes promptly?  
Your Doctor Ever faithful? Saved your life? Then hold fast to him. We believe in doctors. Ask yours about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for hard colds, coughs of all kinds. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

# RUSSIA YIELDS ALL.

Will Repair Any Wrong Done In Sinking Knight Commander.

WITHDRAWS RED SEA SHIPS.

Balfour Announces in House of Commons Practical Settlement of Volunteer Fleet Controversy—British Government's Views of Rights of Neutrals.

London, July 29.—The tension in the Russo-British relations has been relaxed and no rupture is now probable. Count Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain, has informed Lord Lansdowne that if Russia has committed a wrong she is ready and willing to make full reparation, but before any action can be taken in the Knight Commander case the Russian government must have the opportunity of receiving the report of the commander of the Vladivostok squadron. Lord Lansdowne was not disposed to unduly press the matter and promised to wait a reasonable time.

It has developed that the United States is depending on Great Britain to obtain compensation for the loss of the Knight Commander's cargo. It is the custom for ship owners to be responsible for cargoes, and therefore the American claim is to be made to the owners of the Knight Commander, who, of course, are British, and who in turn will make a claim to the British government.

## Balfour's Statement.

In the house of commons Premier Balfour said the acute stage of the Red sea incident had passed, and that the Russian volunteer fleet vessels would be withdrawn. He laid down the British view that no belligerent's warship could issue from the Black sea and that the volunteer fleet vessels in issuing therefrom, if they took belligerent action, either had no right to issue or no right to take such action. Mr. Balfour's exact words in regard to the Russian assurances on the subject of the seizure of the Malacca and other vessels were as follows:

The Russian government has met us in this matter, I will not say on general principle, but in regard to this particular instance. The Malacca could not be stopped before she left Port Said, but she has now been released at Algiers. The Russian government at the same time gave us assurances that if the vessels of the volunteer fleet made further captures before instructions could reach them, pending the discussion of the general principle involved, no action should be taken and that these captures should be regarded as not having occurred. In accordance with that arrangement the Ardo and Formosa have been released.

## Volunteer Vessels to Be Withdrawn.

We have received assurances that the volunteer fleet vessels are to be withdrawn from the Red sea, and we have little doubt that there will be no further desire on the part of the Russian government to employ them as cruisers. So far, therefore, as these ships go, the controversy has passed out of the acute stage. I will not say that the governments of this country and Russia have reached an agreement on the general principle, but I think we need not anticipate any practical violation of the view which we very strongly hold is likely to occur.

Mr. Balfour assumed a more serious tone as he referred to the Knight Commander. He said:

There are, I am sorry to say, other questions not connected with the incident at all which must cause some discussion between the two governments. There may be legitimate cause for anxiety. We hold that it is not proper that on the authority of the captain of a cruiser that goods alleged to be contraband of war should be taken from a merchant ship without trial.

This statement of the premier was greeted with an outburst of cheers. He continued:

The proper course, according to international practice, is that any ship reasonably suspected of carrying contraband of war should be taken by the belligerent to one of its own ports, and its trial should there occur before a prize court, by which the case is to be determined. Evidently, if it is left to the captain of a

cruiser to decide on his own initiative and authority whether particular articles carried on a ship are or are not contraband, what is not merely a practice of nations, but what is a necessary condition of equitable relations between belligerents and neutrals, would be set down to the root.

## The Knight Commander Case.

This statement of the premier was also cheered. He said further:

More serious than the others is the case of the Knight Commander. If, as our information leads us to fear, she was sunk by a cruiser of the Vladivostok squadron on the ground that she carried contraband of war, in our view, it is entirely contrary to the practice of nations at war, and we have earnestly pressed our view on the Russian government. We are under a strong impression that the Russian government will give such orders as to prevent a recurrence of unfortunate incidents of that character. I feel confident that will be the case.

## In conclusion Mr. Balfour said:

I cannot help feeling that there is some misapprehension regarding the duty incumbent on neutrals. I have so far only stated what we believe to be the duties and obligations of belligerents, and these duties to the best of our abilities we mean to see carried into effect, but the belligerent of today is the neutral of tomorrow, and the neutral of today is the belligerent of tomorrow. There are duties incumbent on neutrals which must be borne in mind by the ship owners of the country. It is undoubtedly the duty of a captain of a neutral ship to stop when summoned to stop by a cruiser of a belligerent and to allow, without difficulty, his papers to be examined. That obligation on neutrals we have systematically, consistently and sternly enforced when we have been belligerents, and it would not become us to minimize that duty.

## United States Will Protest.

St. Petersburg, July 29.—The United States is preparing to take a strong position for the protection of neutral ships carrying American cargoes. This is indicated by the fact that the United States made an official inquiry of Russia regarding the British steamer Ardo, seized by the volunteer fleet vessel Smolensk in the Red sea, which had American government stores on board. The Ardo had already been released when the inquiry was made. The foreign office has received a communication from the United States asking whether the Arabia, a German ship chartered by an American company, had been released, and adding that, according to information in possession of the United States government, the Arabia's cargo of flour, etc., was bound for Hongkong. While the communication did not take the form of a protest, it is believed that unless the Arabia is released a formal protest will be lodged.

## Vladivostok Squadron Sighted.

Tokyo, July 29.—The Vladivostok squadron is reported off the province of Awa. Awa is about 200 miles southwest of Yokohama and is at the eastern entrance of the inland sea.

## Oku Advancing.

Tokyo, July 29.—General Oku reports that his line now extends seven miles north of Tashichiao and that he is preparing to advance.

## Jones & Laughlin Expanding.

Pittsburg, July 29.—The immediate expenditure is announced of close to \$1,000,000 by the Jones & Laughlin Steel company in increasing its pen hearth steel capacity. Work has already been started in the excavation for the foundations for four new open hearth steel furnaces, which will add 325,000 tons per year to the company's production. Absolute denial from all interests concerned is given to the reports of an intended consolidation of the Jones & Laughlin Steel company and the Crucible Steel company with the United States Steel corporation.

## Funston Goes to Alaska.

Seattle, Wash., July 29.—General Frederick Funston, commanding the department of the Columbia and Alaska, accompanied by Major R. K. Evans, his adjutant general, and Lieutenant B. J. Mitchell, personal aide has left here for Alaska. They go on a tour of inspection of all the army posts in Alaska, a journey involving thousands of miles of travel, from the Canadian boundary line to Cape Nome. The trip will occupy all summer. Or his return General Funston will go to New York to take command of the department of the east.

# CECIL BELL

Electric Bell, 10220 Sire of Caytor, 2,06 1-4 Throless, 2,01 1-4 Cardman, 2,01 1-4 Memento, 2,01 1-4 Sib, 2,20 Futurity Belle, 2,25 and 7 others in 2:30	Electron 125 Sire of Arion, 2,07 3-4 Rusoli, 2,08 1-4 Palo Alto, 2,08 3-4 and 157 others in 2:30	Hambletonian 10 Sire of 40 in 2:30	Abdallah 1 Chas. Kent Mare
Bay Horse Foaled 1899	Beautiful Bells Dam of Bellefleur, 2,12 3-4 Belle, 2,18 Bell Boy, 2,19 1-4 and 11 others in 2:30	Green Mt. Maid Dam of 9 in 2:30	Harry Clay 45 Shanghai Mary
Miss Cecil (3) 2,21 1-2	Gambetta Wilkes 4020, Sire of Gurpette, 2,05 Credette, 2,06 1-2 Cubana, 2,06 1-2 Eublet, 2,06 1-2 Foxie Card, 2,07 and 7 others in 2:30	The Moor 570 Sire of Sultan 2:24	Clay Pilot 93 Belle of Washash
Jennie C, 2:22		Minnehaha Dam of 8 in 2:30	Bald Chief Nettie Clay
		George Wilkes 510 Sire of 53 in 2:30	Hambletonian 10 Dolly Spanker
		Jewel Dam of 5 5/8 Sires	Vermont 104 Salter Mare
		Nutwood 600 Sire of 16 in 2:30	Belmont 64 Miss Russell
		Deilah Dam of 9 in 2:30	Administrator 257 Mary Elmore

STANDS FOR SERVICE AT  
Smith Stock Farm, So. Barre, Vt.